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Tranſlation of a Memorial of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, and of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, to his moſt Faithful Majeſty.

DON Joſeph Torrero, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of the Catholick King, and Don James O Dun, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the moſt Chriſtian King, at this Court, by the expreſs and poſitive Orders of their Maſters, declare, with the greateſt Reſpect, to the moſt Faithful King;

That the Two Sovereigns of France and Spain, being obliged to ſupport a War againſt the Engliſh, have found it proper and neceſſary, to eſtabliſh ſeveral mutual and reciprocal Obligations between them; and to take other indiſpenſable Meaſures to curb the Pride of the Britiſh Nation, which, by an ambitious Project to become deſpotick over the Sea, and conſequently over all Maritime Commerce, pretends to keep dependant the Poſſeſſions of other Powers in the New World, in order to introduce themſelves there, either by an underhand Uſurpation, or by Conqueſt.

That the firſt Meaſure, which the Kings of France and Spain agreed on, was to have the moſt Faithful King in their Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance, and to deſire him to join their Majeſties forthwith; That they expected, that the moſt Faithful King would acquieſce therein, conformably to what he owes to himſelf, and to his Kingdom, ſince his Subjects feel, much more than other Nations, the Yoke which Great Britain lays, and which ſhe means to extend over all thoſe, who have Poſſeſſions beyond Sea; and that it would be unjuſt for France and Spain to ſacrifice themſelves for an Object, in which Portugal is ſo much intereſted; and that, inſtead of aſſiſting them, they ſhould make it impoſſible for them to ſucceed, by allowing the Engliſh to enrich themſelves by their Commerce, and to enter their Ports, not only to make Uſe of them as an Aſylum, but to be more at Hand to hurt the Defenders of the Cauſe of Portugal.

That, in this Spirit, the Ambaſſador of Spain, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, deſire the moſt Faithful King to declare himſelf united with their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties in the preſent War againſt the Engliſh, to break off all Correſpondence and Commerce with that Power, as the Common Enemy of all the Three, and even of all Maritime Nations; to ſend away from his Ports, and to ſhut them againſt, all their Men of War and Merchant Ships; and to join to the Forces of France and Spain, thoſe which the Moſt High has put in his Hands, in order to make them equal to thoſe of the Enemy.

This Declaration made by the Two Monarchs of France and Spain, as being agreed and concerted between them; his Catholick Majeſty has, in the mean Time, inſtructed his Ambaſſador to make this Reflection to the moſt Faithful King (in order that his magnanimous Breaſt may, the more eaſily and the more ſpeedily determine, without being ſtopped by other Impreſſions, to take the Part the moſt conſonant to his Advantage, and to his Glory,) that it is the Brother of the Queen his Wife, a true Friend, and a moderate and quiet Neighbour, who has made this Propoſal to him, and who has agreed to it, conſidering the Intereſts of the moſt Faithful King, as his own, and wiſhing to unite the one with the other, ſo as that, either in Peace or in War, Spain and Portugal may be conſidered as belonging to one Maſter; and in order that, if any Power ſhall think of making War with Spain, they may not imagine they ſhall find, in her own Houſe, Shelter and Succours to attack her, as happened, with Regard to Portugal, in the Wars, which King Philip the Fifth, his Father, and Father-in-Law of the moſt Faithful King, was obliged to ſupport againſt England: How much more glorious and more uſeful will it be for the moſt Faithful King to have, for his Ally, a Catholick King, his near Relation, his Neighbour in Europe and in America, to aſſiſt each other mutually and with Eaſe, than the Engliſh Nation, incapable, by their Haughtineſs, of conſidering other Sovereigns with Equality, and always deſirous to make them feel the Influence of their Power; and what Occaſion can the moſt Faithful King have for the Aſſiſtance of England, when, by an Offenſive and Defenſive League, he ſhall be united with Spain and France.

Theſe Conſiderations are ſo ſtrong, that the Catholick King thinks, there can be no doubt, but that the moſt Faithful King, his Brother-in-Law, will yield to them, without ſtopping a Moment; ſo much the more, as his Catholick Majeſty, before making this Invitation, and in order to prevent the Danger which the Maritime Places of Portugal, might run, when the Part, taken by his moſt Faithful Majeſty, ſhould come to the Knowledge of the Engliſh, his Catholick Majeſty has cauſed his Troops to march to the Frontiers of Portugal, ſo that, in a very few Days, they may garriſon the principal Ports of the Kingdom, and they will do it, after the Anſwer of the moſt Faithful King, which, doubtleſs, will be as ſpeedy, as clear, and as deciſive, as the Neceſſity, and the poſitive Determination of his Catholick Majeſty to prevent the Deſigns of his Enemies, require. Lisbon, the 16th of March, 1762.

(Signed)

Don Joſeph Torrero.
Jaques Bernard O Dun.

The two Miniſters added to this Memorial, That they were ordered by their Courts to demand a Categorical Anſwer in Four Days, and that every Delay beyond that Term would be conſidered as a Negative.

Tranſlation

Tranſlation of the Anſwer of the Secretary of State, of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, to the Memorial of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France.

DON Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State to the moſt Faithful King, having laid before his Majeſty, the Memorial, which his Excellency Monſ. Torrero, the Catholick King's Ambaſſador, and Monſ. O Dun, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the moſt Chriſtian King, at this Court, delivered to him the 16th of this Month, wherein, after having declared the Reaſons of the preſent War, broken out between the ſaid Two Monarchs, and England, his moſt Faithful Majeſty is invited to unite himſelf, by an Offenſive and Defenſive League, to the Two Courts of Verſailles, and of Madrid, againſt England; to break off all Communication and Commerce with the Engliſh; to treat them as Common Enemies, not only of the Three Allied Powers, but of all the other Maritime Ones, to drive them from his Ports, to ſhut them againſt all Ships of War and Merchant Ships, and to join the Portugueſe Forces to thoſe of France, and of Spain, to obtain, by this Means, the Object of the ſaid War; the Ambaſſador of the Catholick King finally declaring, That that Monarch, before he cauſed the above-mentioned Memorial to be preſented to the King, had ordered his Troops to march to the Frontiers of Portugal, to prevent the Deſigns of the Engliſh, who might have ſurprized the Maritime Places of this Kingdom, when the Offenſive Union of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, with their Catholick, and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, ſhould come to their Knowledge.

The King having taken the Contents of the aforeſaid Memorial into ſerious Conſideration, in the preciſe Term of Four Days, has ordered his Secretary of State to anſwer;

That his moſt Faithful Majeſty is ſenſibly affected, at ſeeing the Flames of War kindled between the Powers with whom he is cloſely connected by Ties of Blood, and of Friendſhip, and by ſolemn Treaties, ſuch as Spain, France, and Great Britain: That his moſt Faithful Majeſty wiſhes that thoſe ſame Ties, and the Neutrality he obſerves, may enable him to propoſe by his Mediation, a Renewal of the Conferences broken off at London, ſome Time ſince, and to ſee, if, by this Means, It be poſſible to reconcile Intereſts and Minds; ſo that, without further Effuſion of Human Blood, an advantageous, neceſſary and uſeful Peace may be obtained.

That his moſt Faithful Majeſty, diſpoſed as much as poſſible to comply with the Propoſal made on the Part of the Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Kings, deſires them nevertheleſs, to reflect on the inſurmountable Obſtacles, which hinder him from entring into the Offenſive League propoſed to him. That the Court of Portugal having ancient and uninterrupted Alliances with the Britiſh Court, for many Years paſt, by ſolemn and publick Treaties, purely defenſive, and, as ſuch, innocent; and not having received any immediate Offence on the Part of Great Britain, to break the ſame Treaties, his moſt Faithful Majeſty could not enter into an Offenſive League againſt that Court, without being wanting to the publick Faith, Religion, Fidelity, and Decorum, which are the invariable Principles of his Majeſty's Mind, and of all Religious and Magnanimous Princes, ſuch as the Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Kings.

That, beſides theſe Conſiderations, his moſt Faithful Majeſty, loving his Subjects as a Father, and being obliged to attend to their Preſervation as King, it is eaſy to ſee, that he would be wanting both to one and the other, if he ſhould oblige them to endure the Calamities of an Offenſive War, which they are not in a Condition to ſupport, after the Misfortunes, which have happened in Portugal, by the long Sickneſs of the late King, his Majeſty's glorious Father; by the Earthquake in the Year 1755; and by the horrible Conſpiracy of 1758.

That his moſt Faithful Majeſty, upon theſe Principles of Religion, Humanity, and Publick Faith, having embraced the Syſtem of Neutrality, has given Orders to repair his Ports, and Maritime Places, and to provide them with every thing neceſſary, and to equip a ſufficient Number of Ships of War to protect them; he has cauſed his Troops to be held ready, and at hand, to prevent, in the ſaid Ports and Maritime Places, thoſe Accidents which might happen there: All theſe Diſpoſitions having been made for the common Advantage of the Powers who are at War, without Diſtinction of any; and in order that the Subjects of the ſame Powers may enjoy the Protection and Hoſpitality granted, and religiouſly obſerved in all Times, in the Ports of this Kingdom, according to the common Rule of the Law of Nations, and the Practice of all the Courts, who have no Intereſt to take Part in the Wars which are kindled between other Nations.

In ſhort, the above mentioned Secretary of State of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, has the King's Orders to tell his Excellency Don Joſeph Torrero, in order that he may tranſmit it to the King his Maſter, That his moſt Faithful Majeſty, ſince the Acceſſion of his Catholic Majeſty to the Throne of Spain, has always given him the moſt diſtinguiſhed Marks of a Brother who loves him, of a Brother-in-Law who eſteems him, of a ſincere Friend, and of a Neighbour, who has forgotten nothing to cultivate an intimate Correſpondence with him, even ſo far as to ſtipulate by the laſt Treaty of the 12th of February of the preceding Year, even when the Acquiſitions of the King were in Queſtion—"That he preferred to "every other Intereſt, that of removing the ſmalleſt "Occaſion, that might become an Obſtacle to, or "alter, not only the good Correſpondence due to "his Friendſhip, and to the ſtrict Ties of Blood, "but that might prevent an intimate Union between "their reſpective Subjects." The King hopes, that the Moment his Catholic Majeſty ſhall have reflected upon all theſe Marks of Love, of Friendſhip, and of uninterrupted Diſpoſitions to pleaſe him, and ſhall have weighed them with the Force of the Reaſons above-cited, he will ſee on the one Hand that theſe Reaſons alone, which exceed the Limits of the King's Power, hinder him from entering into the League propoſed to him; and, on the other Hand, he will alſo ſee, that it is impoſſible for any Thing to be done in the Ports of this Kingdom contrary to the Intereſts of his Catholic Majeſty, and to the firm Neutrality which this Court conſiders as a neceſſary Principle of her Syſtem. Palace, 20 March, 1762.

Don Lewis da Cunha.

Tranſlation of a Memorial of the Ambaſſador of Spain, and of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, delivered to M. da Cunha the 1ſt of April, 1762.

DON Joſeph Torrero, Ambaſſador of the Catholick King, and Don James O Dun, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the moſt Chriſtian King; the Firſt, in virtue of new Orders which he has received from his Catholick Majeſty, after he had ſeen the Anſwer given by his Excellency Don Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State to the moſt Faithful King, dated the 20th of March laſt, to the Memorial which the Two Miniſters delivered to him; and the Second, in Conſequence of the Syſtem which the King his Maſter, and the Catholick King, his Couſin, have embraced,

embraced, to keep themſelves ſo united, that the Intereſt of the one may be the Intereſt of the other: The ſaid Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary, with the profound Reſpect due to the Monarch of Portugal, deſirous to ſatisfy the Reaſons ſet forth, by his Royal Order, in the ſaid Anſwer of his Excellency Monſ. da Cunha, of the 20th of March laſt, and at the ſame Time, inſiſting on thoſe which they produced in their Memorial of the 16th of the ſaid Month, they humbly declare to his moſt Faithful Majeſty;

That their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties are thoroughly perſuaded, that the Misfortunes of the War, which they ſuffer, are not indifferent to his moſt Faithful Majeſty, and that he would have wiſhed to contribute to the Happineſs of Peace; but unfortunately it is not in his Power to do it, except by Force, (and that is what they invite him to) in order to reduce the Enemy not to deſpiſe Propoſals of Accommodation, as they have hitherto done.

That, if there ſhould be a new Negotiation for Peace, their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties would accept the Mediation of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, out of Regard to his ſacred Perſon; but the Partiality which his Miniſtry has ſhewn for the Engliſh, deſiring to defend their Neutrality in the Courſe of the preſent War, would make his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty fear with Reaſon, that the Mediation of his moſt Faithful Majeſty would not be favourable to him; and the Catholick King would act contrary to his own Decorum, if he ſhould, on his Side, admit it, when he calls to Mind the Conduct of the Court of Lisbon, on the King's Offers to accommodate the Differenees with the Court of Rome, without having been able to obtain from Portugal any Mark of Confidence, or Deſire of Reconciliation with the Holy See, (an incredible Thing) except the ſingle Anſwer, *That hitherto God had not granted the favorable Moment for Reconciliation.*

That their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties thoroughly believe his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Averſion to War, and his conſtant Diſpoſitions for Peace: Their Enemies alſo know them, ſo as to make Advantage of them.

That the Defenſive Alliances with the Court of London, which his moſt Faithful Majeſty ſets forth to ſhew the Impoſſibility of his accepting the Offenſive and Defenſive League propoſed to him, cannot be any Obſtacle to him; that the Reaſons, given on this Subject, are not founded; and that thoſe ſame Alliances are not ſo innocent, as they would have them thought.

They are not an Obſtacle; becauſe there is no Alliance which is obligatory, when the Queſtion is to ſhake off a Yoke, which one Nation would lay on Another; and this is the Project, already far advanced, of England on Portugal.

They are not founded; becauſe, notwithſtanding it is aſſured, that the Crown of Portugal has not received any Offence from England, to induce her to a Breach of Treaties, the contrary is clearly manifeſted; for what ſtronger Offence than That of attacking a French Squadron in one of the Ports of Portugal? This ſingle Inſult is ſufficient to give his moſt Faithful Majeſty a Right to declare War againſt his Britannick Majeſty, if he has not given a ſuitable Satisfaction for it; and if he has done it, without, at the ſame Time, obtaining Reſtitution of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Ships, the moſt Chriſtian King has a Right to declare War againſt his moſt Faithful Majeſty.

Theſe Alliances are not ſo innocent, though they are called purely Defenſive; becauſe they become in Reality Offenſive, from the Situation of the Portugueſe Dominions, and from the Nature of the Engliſh Power: The Engliſh Squadrons cannot keep the Sea in all Seaſons, or cruize on the principal Coaſts for cutting off the French and Spaniſh Navigation, without the Ports, and the Aſſiſtance of Portugal: Theſe Iſlanders would not inſult all Maritime Europe; they would let others enjoy their Poſſeſſions, and their Commerce, if all the Riches of Portugal did not paſs into their Hands; conſequently Portugal furniſhes them with the Means to make War; and their Alliance with the ſaid Court is Offenſive; and if not, It is asked, by what Reaſon England ſhould be obliged to ſend Troops to the Aſſiſtance of Portugal, and not Portugal to the Aſſiſtance of England? If it is not, becauſe England finds a Compenſation in the indirect Aſſiſtance of Portugal, by Means whereof ſhe makes War againſt Spain and France.

The ſaid Alliances were made in the Beginning of this Century, when there were Animoſities and Oppoſitions, occaſioned by the preceding Poſſeſſion of Spain, and for as long as they might laſt: Thoſe Animoſities, however, are now ended, and two Brothers are Poſſeſſors of Spain and Portugal; ſhall it then be allowed between two Brothers, for the one to furniſh Arms to the Enemy of the other? Neceſſity might, then, have authoriſed the King of Portugal to adopt an Alliance contrary to his true Syſtem, and to his Decorum: Now he ought to be glad of the Neceſſity, which others lay upon him to make uſe of his Reaſon, in order to take the Road of his Glory and Common Intereſt.

That if the moſt Faithful King loves his Subjects, as a Father, and if he ought to preſerve them, as King, their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties not only approve it, but they imitate it, by pitying their Subjects for ſo many Calamities: However, their Majeſties are not blameable for thoſe they ſuffer by War, no more than his moſt Faithful Majeſty will be, when he enters into it, with ſo much Juſtice as the preſent: He ought, on the contrary, to hope, by the Aſſiſtance of God, and of his good Allies, for new Splendour to his Crown, and the greateſt Advantages to his Subjects: They will then enjoy a ſtrong and ſolid Syſtem, as well in Peace, as War; whereas by that of an Union with the Engliſh, the Risk and Uncertainty of the Aſſiſtance of Great Britain to defend them againſt Spain, may be now ſeen by the very Precautions taken by Portugal; even ſuppoſing, with Reaſon, that the Kingdom of Portugal ought not to be indifferent to the Engliſh; and that they ought to be offended with the Proceedings of Spain.

That their moſt Chriſtian and Catholick Majeſties do not complain of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's cauſing his Places to be repaired and garriſoned, his Ports to be guarded by Ships of War, and his Troops to approach the Places where they might be neceſſary: Theſe are Precautions of a wiſe and prudent Prince: Their Majeſties might, however, complain of the Preference given to England, to ſend Succours to Portugal, for the Object of thoſe ſame Precautions; to keep at Lisbon an Engliſh General, ſeveral Aids de Camp, and other Officers; ſince it is not poſſible but that they will concert Military Projects, according to the Solicitations of the Portugueſe Miniſter at London, which are publick, and which the Engliſh themſelves do not conceal. But as his moſt Faithful Majeſty is ſtill in Time to embrace the moſt juſt Party, the Two Monarchs of France and Spain flatter themſelves, that the Preparations of the King of Portugal may acquire an Ally; being well aſſured, that they will give him but little Umbrage, and, on the contrary, that they will produce much Advantage to him. If the Engliſh had been convinced, that the Preparations were only againſt the Offenders of the Neutrality, they would not have contributed thereto with ſuch Good-will,

ſince

ſince they would have furniſhed Arms againſt themſelves.

That his Catholick Majeſty is ſenſible of the Good-will and Tenderneſs, which his moſt Faithful Majeſty has ſhewn for him, ſince his Acceſſion to the Throne of Spain, and particularly of the Readineſs with which his moſt Faithful Majeſty complied with the Annulling the Treaty of Limits in Peru, by that of the 12th of February 1761, in order to avoid the Conſequences which might reſult from the bad Conduct of the Officers and Governors, to whom the Execution of that Treaty had been entruſted: However, the Friendſhip and Complaiſance of his Catholick Majeſty was not leſs remarkable, when he himſelf propoſed that Expedient, without thinking of others which he might have made Uſe of: What he did then, and what he now propoſes, by Agreement with the moſt Chriſtian King, prove, that the Ties of Blood are ſtronger in the Mind of the Catholick King, than the flattering Ideas of Aggrandiſement.

Finally, The Ambaſſador of Spain, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, repeat what they have already ſet forth in the Memorial of the 16th of March: They inſiſt on the Demand therein contained, and they declare to the moſt Faithful King, That, without further Repreſentations, or his Conſent, the Spaniſh Troops, already on the Frontiers, will enter Portugal, for the ſingle Object of advancing, till they ſhall obtain, that the Ports of Portugal be not at the Diſpoſal of the Enemy; having, at the ſame Time, the moſt preciſe Orders, not to commit, without Reaſon, the leaſt Hoſtility againſt the Subjects of the moſt Faithful King; to pay them, in ready Money, for whatever they ſhall furniſh to them, as if the one and the other belonged to the ſame Maſter. It remains for his moſt Faithful Majeſty to chuſe, either to receive theſe Troops, as Allies, or to refuſe them Entrance, or Subſiſtance, and to oppoſe them, as Enemies: For then the Two Allies will take all poſſible Precautions, on the Suſpicions, already too much founded, that the Court of Liſbon, by Intelligence, for ſome Time paſt, with That of London, will march out to meet them, with Engliſh Forces, in order to hinder their juſt Deſigns, and to make them bloody, contrary to the Sentiments of their Heart. Liſbon, the 1ſt of April, 1762.

(Signed)

Don Joſeph Torrero.
Don Jaques O Dun.

Tranſlation of the Anſwer to the Memorial of the Miniſters of Spain and France, of April 5, 1762.

DON Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, having laid before the King the Memorial, which his Excellency M. Torrero, Ambaſſador of the Catholick King, and M. O Dun, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, remitted to him the 1ſt of this Month; inſiſting upon all the Demands which they had made in the firſt Memorial of the 16th of March laſt, notwithſtanding the Reaſons given on the Part of the King, by the Memorial in Anſwer, of the 20th of the ſaid Month; and declaring farther, that, without any other Repreſentation, and even without the Conſent of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, the Spaniſh Troops, already upon the Frontiers, ſhould enter into Portugal, to ſeize his Ports, and to ſhut them up; and that there only remained to his moſt Faithful Majeſty, the Choice of receiving them as Friends, or of treating them as Enemies, the King has ordered his Secretary of State to anſwer;

That his moſt Faithful Majeſty (notwithſtanding a Declaration ſo ſurprizing and unexpected) perſiſts in the Sentiments which he has always at Heart, of complying with the Wiſhes of their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, nevertheleſs he cannot perſuade himſelf that it is in his Power to break the Defenſive Treaties which he has with Great Britain, without that Court's having given him Motives ſo ſtrong, and of ſuch immediate Intereſt to Portugal, as to oblige him to undertake a War, and to make the People, whom his Majeſty ought to preſerve, endure the Calamities of this Scourge.

That he can no m[illegible] perſuade himſelf that the ſaid Treaties which ſubſiſt, for ſo many Years paſt, between Portugal and Great Britain, are Offenſive, as is inſinuated in this laſt Memorial, on account of the Commerce which Portugal allows to the Engliſh Subjects; on the contrary, this Reaſon, and the others alledged therein, are the Baſis and the Spirit of all Defenſive Treaties; it being generally known to all the World, that theſe Sort of Treaties conſiſt of Engagements between the Powers, to enable them the better to defend and maintain themſelves, by the Succours which One receives from the Other, either in Troops, or Money, or in ſomething elſe which may be of Advantage to them; and this is the Caſe of the Treaties of League and Commerce between Portugal and Great Britain, and it is what the Law of God, of Nature, and of Nations, and the univerſal Practice of all Nations, have always deemed innocent, without there ever having been any Power, who would undertake to force others to break theſe ſame Treaties, becauſe they find their Intereſt in it, and would prefer the ſame private and particular Intereſt to the common and univerſal one, of the public Tranquility of Neutral Powers; to attack them and invade their Dominions, eſpecially among Monarchs ſo Religious as their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties.

That the unbounded Confidence, which his moſt Faithful Majeſty has always had in the Ties of Blood, the Friendſhip, and the good Neighbourhood which he has always cultivated with his Catholick Majeſty, cannot be better proved, than by the Silence and Tranquility with which the King has ſeen, for a long Time paſt, his Frontiers almoſt blocked up and infeſted; the Commerce of Corn prohibited, the Spaniſh Magazines upon the ſaid Frontiers filled with all Sorts of Military Stores, and the Places ſwarming with Troops, without his moſt Faithful Majeſty's having given the leaſt Order to his Ambaſſador at Madrid to know the Object of theſe Preparations.

That after having acted with ſuch ſincerity, Tranquility, and Good Faith, at the Time only when his moſt Faithful Majeſty ſaw that it was neceſſary for him to liſten to the Clamours of his Subjects, and to preſerve his Royal Decorum from the univerſal Cenſure of all Europe, which had ſpread even into every public News-paper: And at the ſame Time that it was known to all the World, that the Kingdom of Portugal was in Want of experienced Officers, his moſt Faithful Majeſty invited over Lord Tyrawly; he alſo took ſome Engliſh Officers, and of other Nations, to exerciſe his Troops, as has been conſtantly practiſed in this Kingdom, and as their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and all Sovereigns in general, practiſe alſo, without there ariſing any Suſpicion or Diſtruſt from ſuch a Proceeding.

That his moſt Faithful Majeſty, paſſing over in Silence the Reproaches againſt Individuals, who only execute the Orders of their Maſters, to give an Anſwer upon the Affair of Monſ. de la Clue's Squadron, muſt neceſſarily call to Mind, that having received from

from the King of Great Britain, the moſt obliging Reparation for what concerns the Rights of the Territory, and of the Port, near which the French Veſſels were taken, and having by repeated Sollicitations demanded Reſtitution of thoſe Ships, as he has aſſured the moſt Chriſtian King, his moſt Faithful Majeſty thinks that it is more natural to obtain the Reſtitution of the ſaid Ships, from the Friendſhip of his Britannick Majeſty, at a convenient Opportunity, than to undertake it by the Means of a precipitate War, which might perhaps render the ſaid Reſtitution impracticable.

That his moſt Faithful Majeſty hopes, that the Solidity of theſe Reaſons will make upon the Minds of their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties an Impreſſion worthy of their Religion, and of their Humanity; and that they will perceive the crying Injuſtice of purſuing againſt Portugal the War kindled againſt Great Britain; that they will give an Example, that would produce the Deſtruction of Mankind, if Neutral Powers were to be attacked, becauſe they have Defenſive Treaties with the Belligerant Powers; that a Maxim ſo deſtructive would occaſion Deſolation in all Europe, the Moment a War was kindled between two Nations; and that his moſt Faithful Majeſty, in theſe Circumſtances, could not recede from the Neutrality which he adopts for his Syſtem, without loſing, even with their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties that good Opinion, which he prefers to every other Intereſt.

That, for theſe Reaſons, and, in the unexpected Caſe of the Spaniſh Troops entering Portugal (under any Pretence whatever) not only without his moſt moſt Faithful Majeſty's Permiſſion, but contrary to his expreſs Declaration, made in the Memorial of the 20th of March, and repeated by the preſent, making a declared and offenſive War againſt him by this violent and unexpected Invaſion: In ſuch a Caſe, his moſt Faithful Majeſty, no longer able (without offending the Laws of God, of Nature, and of Nations, and without univerſal Cenſure) to avoid doing his utmoſt for his own Defence, has commanded his Forces to hold themſelves in Readineſs, and to join with thoſe of his Allies, in Support of his Neutrality, which is the only and ſingle Object for which they ſhall be employed.

His moſt Faithful Majeſty declares finally, that it will affect him leſs (though reduced to the laſt Extremity, of which the ſupreme Judge is the ſole Arbiter) to let the laſt Tile of his Palace fall, and to ſee his Faithful Subjects ſpill the laſt Drop of their Blood, than to ſacrifice, together with the Honour of his Crown, all that Portugal holds moſt dear, and to ſubmit, by ſuch extraordinary Means, to become an unheard-of Example to all pacifick Powers, who will no longer be able to enjoy the Benefit of Neutrality, whenever a War ſhall be kindled between other Powers with which the Former are connected by Defenſive Treaties Palace of Alcantara, the 5th of April, 1762.

Don Lewis da Cunha.

Petersburg, April 6. The Duke de Biron appeared on Sunday laſt in the Drawing-Room, with the Blue Ribband of Ruſſia, with which the Emperor had been pleaſed to inveſt him in his private Apartment juſt before. The old Duke was accompanied by the two Princes his Sons, and his Imperial Majeſty ſhewed great Diſtinction to the whole Family, particularly to the Duke.

Veldt Marechal Munich arrived here the 4th Inſtant, in perfect Health from the Place of his Exile.

Petersburg, April 9. Count Bruhl's two Sons arrived here on Monday laſt, with a very numerous Train They bring the King of Poland's Compliments of Congratulation to the Emperor.

Copenhagen, April 20. Laſt Sunday her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Wilhelmina Carolina, his Daniſh Majeſty's ſecond Daughter, who is now in the 15th Year of her Age, made a publick Profeſſion of the Principles of her Religion, in the Royal Chapel at Friedenſbourg, with great Approbation; and was there ſolemnly confirmed, in the Preſence of the Court, and many Perſons of Diſtinction, both Clergy and Laity.

The King of Denmark has been pleaſed to confer the Order of Danbrogg upon M. Schimmelman, Super-Intendant General of Trade, and his Daniſh Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Circle of Lower Saxony.

Liege, April 24. Laſt Night, about Eleven o'Clock, the Prince of Condé, accompanied by the Marquis of Monteynard, Lieutenant-General, arrived here: He alighted at the French Commandant's, where he ſtaid till Three in the Morning, and then continued his Journey to Cologne. His Highneſs came from Valencienne the 23d, and met ſeveral Couriers on the Road, that informed him of the Allied Army's being in Motion, which determined him to make all poſſible Haſte; and he expected to reach Duſſeldorf To-night.

The 21ſt our Cardinal Biſhop's Baggage parted from Paſſy for this City, and his Highneſs is expected at Seraign the 5th of May, as he intends ſetting out the 3d from Paris.

Maeſtricht, April 24. The Council of State having reſolved to repair the Breach made in the Wall of this City, by the blowing up of the Magazine of Powder, and to make ſome Alteration for the better in Rebuilding it, made an Agreement laſt Week, with ſome Workmen here, for 22,660 Florins. By the Plan formed, the Town will be rendered conſiderably ſtronger, that having been one of the weakeſt Places of this Fortification. Almoſt every Day this Week, a great many Boats, loaded with Flour, coming from Liege, have paſſed through our Bridge going to Urmund, where it is to be landed, and conveyed in Carts to Juliers, for the Uſe of the French Army on the Lower Rhine.

Juliers, April 24. At Eleven this Morning the Prince of Condé arrived here in his Way to Duſſeldorff, coming from Paris. His Highneſs was ſaluted by the Cannon of this Fortreſs: The Garriſon were under Arms; and all the Honours were paid to him, by our Commandant, that are due to his Birth and Character.

Duſſeldorff, April 25. The late Movements of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, having greatly alarmed the French Army, Four hundred Men per Battalion, and an Hundred per Squadron, of the Army on the Lower Rhine, were ordered to march the 18th; they cantooned the 19th at Rattingen; the 20th at Langenberg, and the 22d they moved to Hardenberg to make Room for M. d'Apchon, who had aſſembled about Ten thouſand Men at Hattingen; but on the Hereditary Prince's retiring, the French Troops came back to Rattingen the 24th, and To day they return to their reſpective Quarters. The Prince of Condé, who ſet out from Paris the 23d, arrived here laſt Night in good Health, and was received with all the Honours that are paid to a Prince of the Blood, entruſted with the Command of an Army.

Cologne, April 26. Yeſterday in the Afternoon the Nine Battalions, that marched hence the 18th, returned to their Quarters after a very fatiguing March. The Appearance of our Troops ſaved the Dutchy of Berg from being laid under Contribution. The Enemy had taken the Caſtle of Arenſberg before they could come up, and raiſed a Number of Recruits in the Dutchy of Weſtphalia, and in the County de la Mark; but on ſeeing ſuch a Body of Troops aſſembled, the Hereditary Prince thought fit to croſs the Roer.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, May 4.

The Riots and Diſturbances lately raiſed, in the Southern Parts of Ireland, by a Set of People called Levellers, are entirely put a Stop to, by the Vigilance and Activity of the Earl of Halifax. It appears, that the Authors of thoſe Diſturbances have conſiſted, indiſcriminately, of Perſons of different Perſuaſions, and that no Marks of Diſaffection to His Majeſty's Perſon, or Government, have been diſcovered upon this Occaſion in any Claſs of People.

Whitehall, May 4.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Honorable Edward Lord Wentworth, of Nettleſtead, and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Viſcount of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Viſcount Wentworth, of Wellſborough in the County of Leiceſter.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Caſtle in the County of Devon, Bart. and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Viſcount of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Viſcount Courtenay, of Powderham Caſtle in the ſaid County of Devon.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle upon Tyne and Duke of Newcaſtle under Line, and his Heirs Male, and in Default of ſuch Iſſue to Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer in the County of Suſſex, Eſq; and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Pelham, of Stanmer in the ſaid County of Suſſex.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Caroline Fox, commonly called Lady Caroline Fox, the Dignity of a Baroneſs of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Lady Holland, Baroneſs of Holland in the County of Lincoln; and the Dignity of Lord Holland in the ſaid County of Lincoln, to her Heirs Male.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Honorable John Percival Earl of Egmont in the Kingdom of Ireland, and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Lord Lovel and Holland, Baron Lovel and Holland, of Enmore in the County of Somerſet.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto John Montagu, Eſq; commonly called Lord Brudenell, and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Montagu, of Boughton in the County of Northampton.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Honorable Joſeph Lord Milton, Baron Milton of Shrone Hill in the Kingdom of Ireland, and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Milton, of Milton Abbey in the County of Dorſet.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Sir Edward Montagu, of Ditton Park in the County of Bucks, Knight of the Bath, and his Heirs Male by her Grace Iſabella Dutcheſs Dowager of Mancheſter, his preſent Wife, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Beaulieu, of Beaulieu in the County of Southampton.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto George Venables Vernon, of Sudbury in the County of Derby, Eſq; and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton in the County of Cheſter.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto George Lane, of Bramham Park in the County of York, Eſq; and his Heirs Male by Hariot his preſent Wife, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Bingley in the County of York.

Admiralty Office, May 3.

His Majeſty's Ships the Æolus and Brilliant are arrived at Plymouth from a Cruize, having brought in the Mignion Privatier, belonging to Bayonne, of Eight Guns and 63 Men. They alſo retook a Dogger from Carolina, bound to Poole, which had been taken by the ſaid Privatier.

May 4. 1762.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Nottingham are deſired to meet on Tueſday the 11th Inſtant, at the Swan Inn in Mansfield, purſuant to the Direction of the Act of Parliament paſſed in this preſent Seſſion, relating to the Militia.

May 3, 1762.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County and City of Worceſter are deſired to meet on Tueſday the 11th Inſtant, at the Talbot in Sidbury, purſuant to the Direction of the Act of Parliament paſſed in this preſent Seſſion, relating to the Militia.

London, May 3, 1762.

A General Meeting of the Lieutenant, and Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Stafford, is appointed to be held at the Saracen's Head in Stafford, on Tueſday the 11th Day of this Inſtant May, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, purſuant to the Direction of the late Act of Parliament for raiſing the Militia; where all Perſons qualified and willing to ſerve as Officers in the Militia for the ſaid County, are deſired to deliver in their Names, GOWER.

May 1, 1762.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Hereford are deſired to meet on Tueſday the 11th Inſtant, at the Maiden Head at Hereford, purſuant to the Direction of the Act of Parliament paſſed in this preſent Seſſion, relating to the Militia.

St James's Square, May 3, 1762.

Notice is hereby given, that the firſt General Meeting of His Majeſty's Lieutenant, and the Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Cambridge, for putting in Execution an Act made in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, intitled, "An Act to explain, amend, and reduce into one "Act of Parliament, the ſeveral Laws now in Being "relating to the Raiſing and Training the Militia "within that Part of Great Britain called England," will be held at the Roſe Tavern in Cambridge, on Thurſday the 27th Inſtant, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon; and, as there are ſeveral Vacancies in the Commiſſions of Officers of the Militia for the ſaid County, His Majeſty's Lieutenant deſires that ſuch Gentlemen as are willing and qualified to act as Officers in the ſaid Militia, would attend that Meeting, and deliver in their Names either to himſelf, or to ſuch Perſon as ſhall be authoriſed to receive the ſame, ſpecifying the Rank in which they are reſpectively willing to ſerve.

ROYSTON.

This is to give Notice, That the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury have been pleaſed to appoint Money to pay all the Arrears due to the Penſioners belonging to the Cheſt at Chatham,

to

to Lady-Day, 1762; and that the said Pay will begin on Monday the 14th of June, 1762, at the Chest Room in His Majesty's Dock-Yard at Chatham.

Admiralty Office, April 24, 1762.

His late Majesty having been graciously pleased, by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the Relief of Poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; as also with the Clerks of the Checque at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerness; and with the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinsale; where all such Widows as intend to lay in their Claims, may be informed of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose. But such Widows as live at too great a Distance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Mr. Joseph Belson, at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Governors of the said Charity intending to distribute to the Widows of Sea Officers who died before the 30th of August 1732, as well as to the Widows of those who died since that Time, whose Circumstances come within the Rules of the Establishment, such Monies as may be due to them on the 31st of next Month; This is to give Notice thereof, that any Widows who have not yet applied, and intend to lay in their Claims, may do so as soon as possible; and that all such Widows whose Claims have been already allowed, may send or bring to this Office, by the 31st of next Month, the Affidavits required by the Rules, in order to their being continued upon the Pension or Bounty.

Navy Office, April 26, 1762.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on Tuesday the 11th of May, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, Commissioner Hughes will expose to Sale at the Pay Office in His Majesty's Yard at Portsmouth, Several Lots of old Stores, consisting of old Canvas in Paper Stuff, old Hammacoes with Clews, old Rope, ditto in Paper Stuff, Junk in Paper Stuff, white Ocham, Hemp Rubbish and Shakings, where such Persons as are willing to be Purchasers, may have the Liberty of viewing them at any Time in the common Working Hours of the Yard, till the Day of Sale: And as a Deposit of 25 l. per Cent. or in Proportion thereto, is to be made by the Persons who shall purchase the said Stores, all Persons that shall attend the said Sale, are to take Notice thereof, and come prepared for that Purpose. And unless the Stores so purchased shall be paid for and taken away at the End of forty Days, after the Day of Sale, the Deposit shall be forfeited, and become the Property of the Crown.

Navy Office, May 3, 1762.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on Thursday the 13th Instant, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, Commissioner Hanway will be ready at his Office in His Majesty's Yard at Chatham, to treat with such Person or Persons as may be willing to supply that, and Sheerness Yards, on a standing Contract, with Firr Boat Oars, from 16 to 22 Feet long, Meeting at 19 Feet, and no less than 3 Inches Square in the Loom, and 5 ½ Inches broad at the Blade, or of such Sizes as the Officers of the Yards shall demand them, not exceeding 22 Feet, at per Feet, that they may attend with their Proposals (sealed up) at that Time.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majesty's Ships undermentioned, who were actually on Board at taking the following Prize and Recapture, that they will be paid their respective Shares thereof, viz. Greyhound the 10th, and Adventure the 11th of May 1762, on Board at Portsmouth, for Salvage of the Catherine, retaken. Swiftsure the 12th of May on Board at Portsmouth. Monmouth the 10th, Lyme the 11th, and Chichester the 12th of May, at the French Horn in Crutched Fryers, for the St. Alexis. And the Shares remaining unpaid will be recalled at the said French Horn, the second Tuesday in every Month for three Years to come.

Charles Brett, *of Portsmouth, Esq; and Co. Agents.*

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ESSAY on the ART of WAR.

Translated from the French of Count TURPIN, Brigadier, and Inspector-General of the French Hussars,

By Capt. JOSEPH OTWAY, *Esq;*

Dedicated, by Permission, to the Rt. Hon. JOHN Lord Viscount LIGONIER, Field-Marshal and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces.

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N. B. There are a few printed upon a Superfine Writing Royal Paper, Price 2 l. 2 s. In Boards.

ELizabeth Countess Dowager of Home, Relict and Administratrix of the Right Honourable William Earl of Home, late Governor of Gibraltar, deceased, having great Reason to apprehend that a considerable Part of the said Earl's Personal Estate and Effects have been transmitted from Gibraltar to Great Britain to one or more Person or Persons; and in Particular several fine Foreign Horses, which his Lordship had in Gibraltar, and of which no Account has been yet given; Therefore if any Person or Persons can make any Discovery thereof, or of any other of his Lordship's Effects whersoever, shall receive Satisfaction for their Trouble of her Ladyship in Hanover Square.

TO be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Richard Edwards, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn Chancery Lane, London, in Five separate Lots, the following Freehold and Copyhold Estates of Mr. Thomas Milward, viz.

Lot 1. Several Freehold Messuages, Farms and Lands, in the Parish of Old Swinford in the County of Worcester, together of the yearly Value of 109 l. 5 s.

Lot 2. Three Freehold Houses, and two Closes of Land, in Stowerbridge in the same County, together of the yearly Value of 39 l.

Lot 3. A Freehold Messuage, Farm and Lands, and a Cottage or Tenement lying in Brockmore Heath, in the Parish of King's Swinford in the County of Stafford, together of the yearly Value of 5 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Lot 4. Several Freehold Messuages, and Closes of Land, in Stowerbridge aforesaid, of the clear yearly Value of 16 l.

Lot 5. Several Copyhold Messuages or Tenements in the said Parish of King's Swinford in the County of Stafford, together of the yearly Value of 50 l.

Further Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

TO be sold peremptorily, pursuant to a Decree and subsequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, before William Graves, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Chancery Lane, London, on Thursday the 27th Day of May Instant, between the Hours of Four and Six of the Clock in the Afternoon, A Fram called Billingsnoad, situate at Loudwater, in the Parish of Rickmersworth, in the County of Hertford, consisting of 245 Acres, all Copyhold, and held of the Manors of Rickmersworth and Croxley, being the Estate of William Eve. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, (together or separate) before Peter Holford, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn in Chancery Lane, London, on Tuesday the 18th Instant, between Five and Six in the Afternoon, Three Exchequer Orders or Annuities for Payment of 14 l. each. One other Order or Annuity of 14 l. payable after the Death of Sarah Brereton. One other of 20 l. and a Moiety of one other Order or Annuity of 50 l. viz. 25 l. per Annum. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

Pursuant